

AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA.—Part IV.

By ALBERT H. ELSTON, F.E.S.

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PLATE XV.

COLYDIIDAE.

Deretaphrus bucculentus, n. sp.

Pl. xv., fig. 1.

Subopaque, reddish-brown, elytra slightly paler, antennae and legs reddish; under-surface same colour as above, in parts diluted with red.

Head subtriangular, eyes entirely concealed from above, with a round, moderately deep depression between antennae, and with dense, comparatively large punctures. Antennae robust, reaching to about the first third of the prothorax, the first joint large and globular, the remainder very compact, the last three dilated and forming a club. *Prothorax* distinctly wider than head, longer than wide, the apex wider than the base, the lateral margins in front curved outwards, and incurved to base, the anterior angles obtuse, the posterior ones acute, almost imperceptibly depressed longitudinally in the middle; densely punctured, the punctures somewhat larger than those on head, and in places confluent. *Elytra* wider than prothorax and about two and a half times as long, sides parallel to beyond the middle, then gradually rounded towards apex, base between scutellum and humeral angles carinate; punctate-striate, the punctures somewhat smaller and less distinct than those on prothorax, the first interstice wide and flat, the remainder carinate. *Scutellum* small and circular. *Under-surface* with large, regularly placed punctures, on abdomen more or less arranged in transverse rows, those on fourth and fifth segments more compact. *Legs* robust, anterior and intermediate tibiae provided on the outside with four to five small teeth, the posterior ones with only two small teeth near the apex, and all the tibiae, on the outside, furnished with a large apical spur, and on the inside, with a free spur resembling a stout bristle. Length, 8.5 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Murray River (A. H. Elston). Type (unique), in author's collection.

This species is readily distinguished from all previously described ones by the peculiar structure of the head, the basal angles of which entirely conceal the eyes when viewed from above. On the elytra the second and fourth interstices are more strongly carinated than the remainder.

CLERIDAE.

Orthrius duplopunctatus, n. sp.

Pl. xv., fig. 2.

Fuscous; head and prothorax, in the greater part, ferruginous; palpi (in parts infuscated), spot on each shoulder, submedian curved fascia on each elytron, and under-surface of tarsi testaceous. Thickly clothed with depressed white hairs, longer and of a shaggy appearance at sides of prothorax and on legs. Under-surface latericeous to testaceous, part of abdomen slightly infuscated. Lightly clothed with pale semi-depressed hairs.

Head with a small depression near the base of each antenna; the punctures barely discernible and scattered. Antennae reaching beyond base of prothorax, second joint the smallest, ninth to eleventh forming a loose club, the eleventh ovate-acuminate, with the inside lightly emarginated. Prothorax not much longer than wide, sides roundly dilated near the middle, before apex with a curved, moderately deep, transverse impression, and with a straight one at the base. Very finely and sparsely punctured, the punctures somewhat more distinct near the apex than elsewhere, the sides at the middle with a few, more or less distinct, transverse wrinkles. *Elytra* wider than prothorax and not quite three times as long, sides subparallel to beyond the middle, then gently rounded off towards apex. The punctures small, but distinct, arranged in double rows, less distinct in the posterior half than in the forepart, the alternate interstices slightly raised. *Under-surface* lightly punctured; on the abdomen the punctures are placed, more or less, in transverse rows. Posterior *legs* longer and more slender than the anterior and intermediate ones. Length, 8.5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane (H. Pottinger). Type (unique), in author's collection.

The dark portion of the head is represented by a round, fuscous spot on the top, midway between the eyes, and is joined to the dark apex of the prothorax, the latter having also three dark spots near its lateral margins. The submedian fasciae on the elytra are narrowly infuscated at the suture. The peculiar sculpture of the elytra should make this species easily recognizable; it is closely covered with large, somewhat shallow, reticulate punctures, with the interstices longitudinally slightly carinate; and in each of these depressions are placed two smaller ones, side by side, which give the elytra the appearance of having double rows of small punctures, with the alternate interstices carinate. This species differs from the description of *O. cylindricus*, Gorh., by not having the head thickly and coarsely punctured, the prothorax only lightly punctured, not at all granulose, and without a pale subapical macula.

ORTHRIUS TRICOLOR, Schenk.

A specimen from Sydney, New South Wales, differs from the author's description by having the labrum, and all the tibiae at the apex, testaceous; and with a small, irregularly-shaped, black macula on the top of the head, midway between the eyes.

THANASIMOMORPHA.

Mr. Edward A. Chapin, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, has pointed out to me that the insect determined by Blackburn as *Thanasimomorpha bipartita*, Blanch., is not the species Blanchard described from Guam; with this opinion I quite concur.

Gorham remarked (Cist. Ent., ii., p. 62) that *Tillus bipartitus*, Blanch. (which was subsequently pointed out by Lesne as being a synonym of *T. notatus*, Klug), did not belong to the Tillides, and that it resembled a *Thanasimus*. Blackburn observed this and (Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr., 1891, p. 303) proposed the new genus *Thanasimomorpha*, with *bipartita*, as the type of it. This insect is conspecific with his *intricata* (pl. xv., fig. 3), which he added to the above genus in the same paper that he proposed the new generic name. As the genus *Thanasimomorpha* was, apparently, founded as much upon *intricata* as the insect determined as *bipartita*, Blanch., I consider, in the absence of any definite ruling on this particular point by the International Code, that Blackburn's name for the genus should stand, with *intricata*, Blackb., as its type, and *bipartita*, Blackb. (*nec* Blanch.), as a variety of the above.

Oodontophlogistus, n. gen.

Body elongate, moderately convex. *Head* comparatively small, in front of the eyes narrow and elongated. Eyes large, salient, very finely granulated, and only slightly emarginated in front. Mandibles robust, curved inwards, before apex with a conspicuous tooth, and with a smaller one below that. Maxillary and labial palpi rather long, the apical joint of each is similar in shape and size, elongated, and gradually dilated towards apex, which is obliquely truncated. Antennae reaching to about the middle of prothorax, joint 1 large and almost globular, 2 shorter and not as wide, 3 to 8 small and compact, 9 to 11 forming a loose club. *Prothorax* transverse, upper-surface more or less uneven, sides near middle roundly dilated, anterior margin somewhat narrower than the posterior one. *Elytra* subparallel and gradually rounded towards apex; with ten rows of punctures on each elytron, which is truncated at each apex, and sometimes acuminate at the apical sutural angle. *Legs* moderately robust, posterior thighs not reaching apex of abdomen. Tarsi long and slender, joints not laminate, claw joint the longest; anterior and intermediate tarsi with only four visible joints, the posterior with five, the first of which is small, but nevertheless can be distinguished. Claws robust and bifid.

This generic name is proposed for two species formerly placed by me in *Phlogistus*, namely, *rubriventris* and *ungulatus*. After the descriptions of the above species had been published a number of unmounted specimens of the latter species was received from Mr. J. Clark, Western Australia, and, on examining these, it was evident that they could not be associated with those insects which are referred to *Phlogistus*, although, in general appearance, they are somewhat similar.

TROGODENDRON AUROTOMENTOSUM, Schenk.

A specimen from South Perth, Western Australia, differs from the author's description in being smaller; bluish-black; and the oblique, median fasciae on the elytra ivory-white.

ELEALE.

In my introduction to the above genus, published in the Transactions of this Society in 1921, the opinion was expressed that *E. advena*, Chev., and *E. pantomelas*, Boisd., had been incorrectly assigned to this genus. Mr. Edward A. Chapin has recently written to inform me that the former is beyond doubt an *Epiclides*. The latter species, the type of which is in the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris, was examined by Lesne and said to be a true Eleale.⁽¹⁾

Lemidia trimaculata, n. sp.

Pl. xv., fig. 4.

Nitid; red, in parts paler, almost latericeous; palpi and joints 3 to 11 of the antennae more or less infuscated; eyes, labrum, mandibles, scutellum, three maculae on elytra (one median and two subapical), narrow margin at apex of elytra, and greater part of legs, black. Clothed with moderately long, straggling, blackish, interspersed with whitish, hairs. Under-surface same colour as above, with the mesosternum (which is more nitid), metasternum, and the last three segments of abdomen, black. Lightly clothed with pale straggling hairs.

Head wide, between eyes flattened, with two large, round, interocular foveae, and with a few, scattered, indistinct punctures. *Prothorax* wider than long, sides strongly rounded near the middle, contracted anteriorly and posteriorly; with deep, transverse, subapical and subbasal impressions; and with a few barely perceptible punctures. *Scutellum* almost circular. *Elytra* wider

⁽¹⁾ Lesne, Bull. Soc. Ent. France, 1909, p. 206.

than prothorax, and about thrice as long, sides before middle slightly contracted, behind middle perceptibly dilated, then rounded off towards apex; with rows of scarcely discernible punctures. *Under-surface* with a few scattered punctures. Length, 6 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Crow's Nest. Type (unique), in Queensland Museum.

This species may be easily distinguished by its colour and markings; the median macula is asymmetrical, the part on the left elytron being larger than that on the right, the subapical maculae, however, are symmetrical; the ground colour of the elytra is latericeous, and the longitudinal rows of scarcely definable punctures are of a bright red; the latter colour, however, predominates, which gives the insect its reddish appearance.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XV.

- Fig. 1. *Deretaphrus bucculentus*, n. sp.
 „ 2. *Orthrius duplopunctatus*, n. sp.
 „ 3. *Thanasimomorpha intricata*, Blackb.
 „ 4. *Lenidia trimaculata*, n. sp.
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